

VIRGINIA



GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES,

but influenced by NONE.

MRS. RIND,

TO profit from experience is the business of wisdom, and happy is he who can derive this advantage from the good or ill that has attended the conduct of others; whereby instruction may be obtained without feeling the pressures of adversity, or being hurt by the delusive enjoyments of prosperity. But very unhappy must they be, who, inattentive to the injuries that other people have received, and insensible of the mischiefs which past transactions among themselves have produced, continue still to pursue systems, which such united experience join in condemning. I am led into these reflections from considering the manifold evils that many communities, as well as this my native country, have sustained from the admission of paper money. To consider this subject in theory, it will appear reasonable to conclude that the price of provisions and labour must encrease in proportion to the encrease of money; an inconvenience, indeed, that may with more composure be submitted to when it is the effect of public wealth and prosperity, which are the common wishes of all. But if the possession of the precious metals be a compensation, from the universality of their value, and the weight they give the nation possessing them, in all foreign disturbances and negotiations, still there appears no reason for encreasing the inconvenience already mentioned by a counterfeit money, which foreigners will not accept, which any great disorder in the state will reduce to nothing, and which, instead of being the effect of wealth, is here supposed to be the offspring of public distress, and general poverty. To enumerate the extensive injuries which have lately been produced in Great Britain, from paper credit, would neither be an agreeable nor a necessary business; because, being universally felt, they are universally acknowledged. But the ruinous effects derived from this cause nearer home may deserve more attention, and be more immediately regarded. Mr. Pittman tells us that "the paper money which circulated in this province (Louisiana) has almost effected its ruin." * In the Massachusetts government it is well known how singularly destructive their paper money was before its entire abolition; nor was relief found but from the interposition of the British parliament. In this country we have sufficiently smarted under its evil operation. Unbounded extravagance and dissipation, high exchange, with its never failing concomitant, an encreased price of all the foreign goods we buy, without a proportionate rise of our own products, the almost total banishment of gold and silver, forgeries, and, in truth, universal injury, with only temporary advantages to a few individuals. Among its many other mischiefs, I regard the corruption of morals as none of the least. More than an hundred thousand pounds returned to our treasury by the public collectors, where having already answered the purpose of its creation, it ought to have been sunk forever, could not have been lent out, and again pushed into circulation, contrary to every principle of public trust, and public good, without having a very malignant effect on the morals of this infant country. A farther attention to this subject will shew it not only hurtful to our virtue, but to our interest also. Although the causes are certainly many which contribute to the rise and fall of exchange, yet, I suppose, it will not be denied that our paper money was the cause of exchange rising in this country in the manner it did some years ago. As little, I imagine, will it be denied, that a price was put on imported goods proportionate to the encreased exchange. But an hundred thousand pounds continued in circulation some years longer than the law intended, or the public affairs required, did of course keep up this exchange. I think the candid and well informed will allow that a difference of 25 per cent. at the lowest, was continued, at least, two years longer than would otherwise have been the case; and this difference, placed on the amount of our consumption of imported goods, will give the loss sustained by this country from our paper currency in this single instance. It is generally agreed that our importation from Great Britain only amounts to at least 400,000 l. annually, so that our loss may fairly be estimated at 200,000 l. to which we may add near 20,000 l. the supposed loss sustained by individuals from the late forgeries. A still farther objection, and a very weighty one, to these paper emissions, is, that they have driven, and with too much certainty will continue to banish, gold and silver from among us; so that, although our assembly cannot make their paper a legal tender, yet the countenance of an act of the legislature, with want of thought, and the absence of other money, together operating, occasion its general reception among the people; and yet a thousand pounds of this money is not a security to its possessor that he shall not go to gaol for a debt of twenty pounds. I am not without authority for this assertion, having lately met with an instance, where a Gentleman of affluent fortune, good credit in England, and possessed of the paper money, was daily in terror of a gaol, because his creditor insisted on gold or silver. From this

distress he could not be relieved (as he told me) on application to the treasury, where he hoped to get his paper changed for specie. Can either justice, policy, or common humanity, justify a longer continuance in this destructive and delusive system? I will not now undertake to investigate thoroughly whether the late act of assembly, authorizing the emission of 36,844 l. was founded either on wisdom or necessity; as an individual, I think it rested on neither. The forgeries had been detected, the means of distinguishing good from bad bills were sufficiently notorious; nor was the new money a whit less liable to abuse than the emissions of 1769 and 1771, although it was certain that the new emission must give rise to a considerable public expense. I have not yet been furnished with a good reason for empowering the emission of so large a sum as 36,844 l. for the purpose of redeeming the notes of 69 and 71. Mr. Treasurer tells us * that taxes to the amount of all the former, and 5948 l. 5s. 4d. of the latter emission, had been already paid into the public treasury before the meeting of assembly, which left no more than 24,052 l. 1s. 5d. unaccounted for. The amount of both these emissions having been 40,000 l. and the return to the treasury by taxes 15,948 l. 5s. 4d. left a balance of only 24,052 l. 1s. 5d. I have said no good reason, because it appears not a good one, to say that old notes had been received at the treasury in lieu of new ones. This is still another objection to the long catalogue against paper money, since confusion in the public funds is a public mischief, and by all means to be avoided; nor does it consist, with propriety, in these matters, that treasury notes should continue in circulation after the period of their redemption has expired. This is a subject, Madam, of momentous concern to the public, and I earnestly wish my countrymen would apply their most serious attention to it, that we may, before it is too late, depart from a plan so fatally pregnant with ruin to the community. The learned Monteliquien, treating of money, says "Nothing ought to be so exempt from variation as that which is the common measure of all." Yet under our paper system, the man who to-day is possessed of as much treasury money as entitles him to an hundred pounds sterling, may to-morrow, by a sudden irruption of thirty or forty thousand pounds from our printing office, find his sterling capital many per cents. reduced in value.

A VIRGINIAN.

* See letter to a London correspondent, Virginia Gazette 29th July last.

VERSES relative to a certain notorious counterfeiter of wit and humour, with an humble remonstrance to the Right Honourable the E— of D—.

SOMETIMES the man who bears the breech,
And wields the wail-exciting thong,
Deserves to taste severer switch,
And howl in more explosive song.
SOMETIMES the sag-end of the school,
Who teaches boys declensions, quits—
What he should con—each grammar rule,
T' intrude among the college wits.
Unlike the jay, so his'd of yore,
He ne'er purloins a single plume,
To deck his bareness; from the door,
Tho' quickly thrust, 'tis for his room.
SOMETIMES men still, as erst, despise
The puffing frog, whom Aesop shews,
Invidious of a bullock's size,
With what event—e'en * L. F. knows.
SOMETIMES a wight—O nice regale!
Sees faults, and, counting ten for one,
Against them lifts an ill-pois'd flail,
And sprawling lays his mother's son.
SOMETIMES (for drones attempt to sting)
The witting ventures to be smart,
And feels the quips he meant to fling
Recoil and fester in his heart.
SOMETIMES wit sleeps; but dulness wakes
To plan wit's ruin, with her train:
No course can equal that she takes;
On him she charges her own strain!
The pea breeze, of her essence full,
A ballad and such matters pais'd,
As specimens—tho' mainly dull—
Of wit facetious, and fine taste.
Sure never did impostor dare
Impose such cheat upon the blind,
As that false Muskitonian there,
On th' open eyes of all mankind.
Discerning folks disdain the cheat,
But others are perplex'd to know
True genius from the counterfeit;
With these wit's all in overthrow.
Forgive, my LORD, if e'er my muse
Toward the PALACE turn her rhyme;
But, bold in truth, she must accuse
Your too great lenity to crime.
Must we our nose and ears afford
To that pea-breeze's thorough-bals;

L. F. complains, that when I write I take a subject. Had I written upon himself, his accusation had been wholly groundless. See Rind, May 20.

Must verbe of such allay, my LORD,
For current, thro' the country pass?
Reflect, when sons of song prepare
To celebrate your fame, how much
'Twoud make your EXCELLENCY stare,
To hear the theme rehear'd in such.
GREAT SIR, proceed as you begun.
You brought, from Pittsylvania; Cook,
For forgeries, that were nicely done:
Why this vile forger overlook?

D. C.

MRS. RIND,

TO deride the serious concerns of a man's life, in this squibbing warfare; is, I confess, improper. There is nothing in the character of an instructor of youth but what deserves a respect I seldom feel myself inclined to refuse. If I have done so on the present occasion, Mr. Davis, aggressor in every thing, furnishes me with sufficient apology. He distilled his intellects to extract wherewith to cast a ridicule upon me, on account of my vineyard; but the return he receives gives me no insight into the reasons why he gave them that torture. It is acknowledged that (so far as the smallest occasion requires) I have quitted a life of studious indolence to cultivate a vineyard. What others may conceive of the matter I cannot well determine; but it appears to me rather of serious moment than otherwise. Men are indeed apt to confine their ideas of importance rather too much to the objects of their own pursuits; but still those objects may be important. I may very possibly share in a weakness with which all avocations are reproachable; but by which, however, all are severally benefitted. Be that as it may, I should be happy to succeed in mine, as well as certain Gentlemen have, in their attempts to serve the public, who might, perhaps, have been less successful, had they been wholly free from something of the above imputation. To the sages of the law the country is indebted for the security their salutary acts have given to our persons and possessions. My pursuit tends to encrease the benefits resulting from their wisdom, by rendering men happier in their possessions, by rendering the possessions themselves more valuable, and by multiplying the number of proprietors. Who denies but such may be the consequence of a well regulated and extensive viticulture? I can venture to assure (on as much enquiry and reflection as those Gentlemen have used, to acquire a portion of their knowledge) that such must be the consequence, and that every principle of sound policy urges to reduce it to reality. Let the loss, consequent on a miscarriage, be compared with the advantages of success;—the loss a trifle—the advantages immense! Consider then (after security to person and property, and provision for the immediate demands of nature) what can be of greater consequence than the end proposed? If nothing, surely my vineyard (one step, though small, toward it) is not an object of ridicule. I am well aware, that whoever deviate from the common routine (let their theory be never so rational) have little reason to expect any other from Mr. Davis, and his equals, than ludicrous comparisons, and the titles of projectors, visionaries, &c. because, in bestowing them, they appear as wise as if they had examined wherefore; but it does not follow that such censures, hazarded without the labour of reflection, are to be adopted by persons who do not resemble Mr. Davis. I have so much confidence of their entertaining sentiments different from his, that I repeat my solicitation to those Gentlemen, that if they will not import vipers and vinedressers, they will at least import the vines called the *treffaux*, from Champagne, the *montepulciano*, and *verdeja*, from Tuscany, and the *lachryma* from Naples. The difficulties that impede making wine from an early grape are almost insurmountable; to have an experiment to make with such, under the eyes of the public, is a considerable misfortune to a person of sensibility, apprized of their unfitness. May a remedy be supplied. I am, Madam, your most humble servant,

R. B.

N. Benevolus is desired to read that address of the poet to his friend, in the 4th book of Phædrus, and to apply what is applicable. *Superfunt mihi qua scribam, &c.*

L O N D O N, June 18.

WE are assured that the Duke of Tuscany has, in several respects, convinced the Duke of Gloucester of his sincere friendship for him, and that more particularly since the bustle has been made here about his marriage with Lady Waldegrave.

It is reported that the Duke of Gloucester, for the last eight days, has not eaten any thing substantial, his present chief support being very weak broths, &c.

The physicians attending his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester are said to be somewhat at a loss precisely to determine his Highness's disorder, being one hour so extremely ill as to be confined to his bed, and the next so well as to be able to ride out.

The Duke of Gloucester's present disorder is a continual spitting of blood. This is the same disease as that with which he was afflicted whilst in Italy.

A letter from Amsterdam, dated June 4. says "A few days ago we received the agreeable intelligence from our consul at Alicant, that the royal order, according to which every merchant there was obliged to write all his letters

* See PRESENT STATE OF THE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS ON THE MISSISSIPPI, page 13.

† It is a remarkable truth, that in those years when our exchange was so unreasonably high our commodities in general were low; and now again exchange rises, and our staple falls.

and keep his books in the Spanish language, has been recalled, on request of the foreign ambassadors at Madrid."

A private letter from Paris, dated the 30th ult. says "Orders are just given for encamping 60,000 marines on the sea coasts of this kingdom, and dispositions are already making for that purpose."

According to the last letters from France the disturbances have been very great in many parts of that kingdom on account of the high price of corn and bread. At Alby the people became so desperate, through distress, that upwards of 40 unfortunate poor wretches lost their lives, and with them the mayor of the place, and his lieutenant. The parliament of Thoulouse, in consequence of this insurrection, has caused 200 persons to be taken up. These letters add that four men were broken upon the wheel the 28th of May last, for robberies committed in and about Paris, and several more are taken, and likely to share the same fate.

One of the resolutions come to yesterday in the committee of supply was, that a sum, not exceeding two thousand pounds, should be granted to Doctor Richard Williams, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, as a reward for inventing a fast green and yellow dye on cotton yarns and thread, and for discovering the secret thereof.

A plan is in agitation to prevent the smuggling trade now carried on between the isles of Alderney, Jersey, and the western coasts of this kingdom, it being computed there is a loss of 17,000*l.* annually to the revenue thereby.

June 25. It was evidently seen on Thursday what wretched tools administration are composed of; for six members who voted for Mr. Whitworth's bill the first time, finding Lord North did not vote the same way, and observing him frown at what they had done, Mr. Fuller moved for a division a second time, when those very tools voted against the bill.

We hear from Paris that in the commotions at Languedoc, the parliament of Pau, after assuring the insurgents that they should not want bread, to restrain them at the same time by fear, ordered several gallows to be erected, threatening to hang up such as should be guilty of any further disturbances. But the executioner who superintended the erecting of these gallows was killed with a musquet shot, and if the members themselves had not speedily retired they would probably have shared the same fate.

Prodigious damages have been done by a hurricane and wind in the generality of Orleans. All the houses, and part of the church, in a small village (situated about two leagues from the castle of Montague) were thrown down, many persons killed, and others dangerously wounded.

From Vienna we are informed that the reports of war are at an end; and we even flatter ourselves that a general peace will be concluded this winter. It is said that the Emperor proposes to visit the Russian army. The Princess of Schwartzberg is happily brought to bed of two Princes. It is said that the court of Turin is resolved to revive its vote for Savoy at the diet.

By advices received by the last ships from India we hear that the whole Persian empire is one scene of confusion, and that consequently our trade to that country is totally ruined.

We are sorry to acquaint the public that the literary labours of the ingenious Doctor SAMUEL JOHNSON are likely to be soon at an end, as that gentleman has got a disorder in his eyes, which, on account of his advanced age, and other circumstances, make it more than probable it will, before two months, end in a total deprivation of sight. *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

On Tuesday an Irish gentleman at the Baptist's Head, in St. John's Lane, said, "I have been ill three days, that is, yesterday, today, and tomorrow." This caused a loud laugh in the company, which gave so much offence to another Hibernian, that he declared he could bring a man to prove it, which was his mistress's niece. This is absolutely fact.

A private letter from France says that an eminent merchant has lately disappeared with bills and notes to the value of 250,000 German crowns.

By a letter received from St. Christopher's we are informed that there is likely to be there this season the finest crop of sugar that has been known for many years.

It is said the Duke and Dutchess of Gloucester, accompanied by the Duke and Dutchess of Cumberland, propose going to Ireland this summer.

It is certain that the most affectionate correspondence is now maintained between the Queen of Denmark and her two brothers Gloucester and Cumberland.

It is said positively, that a certain ambassador has cleared in the alley, in the last eight months, 50,000*l.*

The late visit which the Dutchess of Northumberland paid to the Dutchess of Gloucester, was, we hear, in compliance with the desire of our amiable Queen; who, it is said, greatly laments the present misunderstanding among the royal family, which deprives her of the satisfaction of paying the Dutchess that attention she could wish.

It was yesterday confidently reported upon Change, that the Grand Signior lately very narrowly escaped being murdered by a party of the Janissaries, who had raised and cut off many of the offensive noblesse.

On Monday last ten cooks, thirteen milliners, and nineteen perquiers, were lately landed at Union stairs, from France; to the great emolument of this kingdom.

Wednesday in the afternoon a whimsical affair happened at Charing Cross: Two fellows stripped and fought near three quarters of an hour, during which time a great concourse of people assembled to see them, and a great number of carriages stopped; amongst them was a large dust cart, into which got a number of well dressed people to see the issue of the battle; amongst them was a celebrated dentist, two surgeons, a justice of peace, a maccaroni auctioneer, and a liceman; the carter, seeing his cart so well loaded, drove off, and set his horses on the full trot, to the no small diversion of the company, who ran after, and left the combatants to fight it out by themselves. At Whitehall he allowed them to quit his carriage, swearing his cart never carried such a load of rubbish before.

We hear that the Princess Albertina, of Mecklenburg, her Majesty's eldest sister, is expected here very soon on a visit.

The following is Mr. Stephen Sayre's speech to the livery of London, on being chosen sheriff for the ensuing year:

"Gentlemen of the livery,

"It is impossible for me to express the feelings of gratitude which predominate in my breast upon the present occasion. The honour you have done me calls for a return, which a life entirely devoted to your services only can make. I deem myself more highly favoured, as I am well convinced that nothing under Heaven could have induced you to elect me into the office of sheriff but an opinion of my independence, and sincere attachment to the public cause. I am independent; I will continue so. Upon public grounds only I presumed to solicit your favour; upon public grounds only I will endeavour to deserve it. It shall be the labour of my life to convince you, that in vesting me with your gracious choice, I will strain every nerve in combating our common foe; I will labour assiduously to stop the progress of despotism; at least, I will, by a vigorous exertion of those powers with which you have entrusted me, prevent its making any inroads into this great, this opulent, this free, and independent city."

The navigation of the river Lee is brought to that perfection, that a barge went on Saturday last from London to Hertford in eight hours, though they met with some stoppages.

A correspondent remarks, that as the sun will soon become scorching, the ladies should be advised to wear straw hats, instead of Italian chip ones. By this act of patriotism, the poor of this country will be employed, and our fair country women will have the satisfaction of seeing their beauty improved by the charms of humanity.

The following may be depended upon as a fact: Doctor Beattie rendered himself so great a favourite to several of the episcopal clergy in England, that they were determined, if possible, to procure him some church preferment suitable to his merit: Accordingly, Dr. Law, Bishop of Carlisle, waited lately upon the King, as an humble suitor in behalf of Beattie. In recounting his merits, the bishop enumerated the service Beattie had rendered christianity by his book against Hume, and other *infidels*. The King heard the bishop with attention, but in reply to that part of his request which related to providing for Beattie in the church of England, his Majesty said, "My lord bishop, I hear there are a great many *infidels* in Scotland; if so, Doctor Beattie will do more service to religion by remaining there."

June 29. Captain Webb, in his letter from St. Helena, to the directors of the East India company, after mentioning the miraculous escape of his ship the London, in the storm at Canton, in China, in July last, says "Besides the loss sustained by the Chinese, the Dutch commodore from Batavia perished just beyond me, and only nine people were saved out of 140. She had 60,000*l.* on board, with a valuable cargo of spices, cloth, tin, and arrack, computed in the whole at 120,000*l.*"

A few nights since the La Fleur and Soubise, two French sloops of war, were lost on the coast of Normandy.

The value of prize smugglers taken by his Majesty's cutters on the coast of Great Britain and Ireland, during the last twelve months, amounts to upwards of 170,000*l.*

A gentleman just arrived from Portsmouth relates that notwithstanding the weather was very serene when his Majesty went on board the Barfleur on Tuesday to dine, he was so excessive sea sick that he was not able to eat any dinner. He went to bed about eleven o'clock the same night, and was very much fatigued. Just after his Majesty had entered his barge, in the midst of the royal salute, one of the sons of Neptune, being too eager in getting through the lubber's hole, unfortunately missed his step, and falling into the sea, was drowned. A French nobleman, who came there to see the review, was on Monday morning seized with an apoplectic fit, and now lies past all hopes of recovery.

Wednesday as a sailor was going down Whitechapel with a half-anchor of brandy, he was stopped by a custom-house officer, who seized it. Jack solicited for its being returned, but without success. At last, after damning his hard fate, he asked for a dram at parting, which the officer assenting to, Jack knocked out the bung, took a mouthful, squirted in the officer's eyes, and made off with his keg, to the no small diversion of the populace, and mortification of the officer.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 18.

"The deplorable situation of this country has, we hear, determined the present lord lieutenant to send his secretary to London; and if some salutary methods are not adopted in order to alleviate the distresses of the people of Ireland, he will desire to be recalled. The nation is 800,000*l.* in debt, and there is not 50*l.* in the treasury towards paying it. The pensions are six quarters in arrears, notwithstanding it is confidently reported 1000*l.* per annum was lately given to Sir William Montgomery, in trust for his youngest daughter, who was lately married to Lord Townsend. The parliament granted an additional sum to augment the army; the money is spent, and the augmentation never has taken place. A mulier has been lately called of the soldiers who are in quarters in this city for want of room in the barracks, who came without their firelocks, and gave for reason that they had not money to pay their lodging, and their pieces were stopped in consequence. The officers sent directly to Montgomery's office, where not a shilling was to be had, and the clerks accepted bills at twenty one days for the payment of each soldier's lodging, in order to redeem the mulkets."

A large French ship, Louis Boquet, master, from Havre de Grace, bound to Cadiz, is lost on the coast of France, and the crew perished.

The King, while he viewed the dockyard of Portsmouth on Thursday morning, declared he never saw two such happy days in his life as Tuesday and Wednesday. He was so struck with the beautiful appearance of the Isle of Wight, that he asked one of the captains present at the review of the invalids yesterday morning if he could not go round that day: On receiving for answer, that it would be impossible if he dined on board the Barfleur, he replied, "he would take his dinner in his pocket sooner than not see the whole coast of so fertile an island."

General Monckton has declined accepting the command of being commander in chief of the East India company's troops in India. The services of this brave and successful

general have been particularly recommended by the house of commons to his Majesty, for rewards suitable to the eminent importance of them.

June 3. An extract of a letter from the Hague says, "Cash was seldom known so scarce in Holland as at present; a very trifling sum has been negotiating for some weeks past for the Empress of Russia, which, though on a very beneficial footing to the subscribers, fills very slowly."

When his Prussian Majesty reviewed his troops at Marienburgh, the magistrates of Dantzic dispatched two deputies to compliment him on his safe arrival, and to petition him about a reconciliation with their city. At their arrival they were introduced to him upon the field of review, and as long as they were complimenting he appeared very gracious to them, but as soon as they began to petition, he immediately gave them the sign to retire.

They write from Thorne that they expect, with terror, to hear his Prussian Majesty's last resolution, as that must fix the fate of their city, and oblige the inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance to him, as they can find no protection from the King of Poland, nor any assistance from the other powers of Europe.

A correspondent, in a tour this week through the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and part of Hertfordshire, informs us that the late rains have been of infinite service to the crops of corn, and that there is the finest prospect of the largest crops of wheat and barley, in each of those counties, ever remembered.

An arret of the parliament of Paris has lately been issued, for merchants, proprietaries, &c. who having grain in their possession, and refused to send it to the markets; by this means they hope to learn what quantity of grain is in hand, and whether there is sufficient till the harvest. If any persons refuse to give an account of the quantity now in their possession, the magistrates have power to enter by force, and see that a proper account is taken.

Lord North does not now hesitate to declare, that the East India affairs will take up the greatest part of the next session, before they are brought to a conclusion.

It is said the Ottoman Porte is strongly soliciting the mediation of Great Britain, to bring about a reconciliation with the Russians, the Grand Signior being under the apprehensions of an insurrection, which event, he fears, might hazard the loss of Constantinople.

Extract of a letter from Nantz, June 10.

"We have reason to suspect that some villainous attempts are made here and at Rouen to impose on some persons of your city. A small ship bound from Rouen being off Croisic at anchor, and a pilot from Belleisle on board destined for this port, the crew perceived a fire in the hold, opened the hatches, and with little trouble quenched it. On the turning, the crew weighed their anchor, but observed that the ship was sinking, and found in the hold three feet and a half of water; on applying to the pumps, they found them choked, and were forced to take to their boat. The captain and crew remained at Croisic, where no doubt but the former made his protest in as much form as possible. The accident was unknown to the underwriters here till the 8th instant, when the said master and crew came to the gentlemen the goods were assigned to. It appears that considerable insurances have been made on the pretended destination from Rouen here, and to the Groin. By policy on the 6th of May, was underwritten by several, a sum of 50*l.* at two and a half per cent. It also appears that in your city was insured, by policy on the 18th of May, by sundries, 3400*l.* at one and three quarters per cent. and at Rouen 16 or 18,000*l.* The above ship, though small, was for the most part loaded with trumpery, for this place, on account of sundries, by whom insurances were made. It seems obvious that an equivalent to the sums known to be insured as above, and perhaps more elsewhere, could not be on board the said vessel; and really the affair is strongly suspected by the insurers, and the generality at this place. The former presented a petition to our admiralty instantly, on the captain's appearance here, and with some of the judges, carried able sailors and workmen, with all necessaries, to drag for the said vessel, and raise her if possible. They prudently compelled the captain to go with them, and one or two of the underwriters attended to have an eye over the captain. As these steps were necessary for the public good, and were taken also from a feeling concern for the underwriters of your city and here, we doubt not but the gentlemen in your city will contribute to the expence we have been at. The ship is called the St. Peter of Bilboa, Pedro de Bazaute, master."

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 14.

"A council of war was lately held at Brest by the King's order, to try Mr. De la Marteliere, a lieutenant of a man of war, who was accused of quitting his cruise towards St. Domingo, where he commanded a frigate of war, and going to Jamaica to take in goods, which he sold privately, of saluting the English flag to the dishonour of that of France, and of being guilty of treating with indignity a lady who was a passenger on board his ship, the wife of one of the most considerable inhabitants of St. Domingo, of which her husband made complaint to the board of marine, demanding satisfaction. In consequence of these charges, the lieutenant has been degraded, broke, and condemned to 20 years imprisonment, by Monsieur D'Aché, who presided at this court martial."

The following effect of the East India bill may be depended upon as a fact: A few days ago a French Huguenot of Irish extraction arrived here with an intent to lay out his fortune, which consisted of above 25,000*l.* in some of our funds, as a more eligible security than any his own country could produce. He had remitted the whole of the money here for that purpose; when seeing the late arbitrary descent of government on the East India stock, he very wisely concluded his money was even safer in the hands of one tyrant, who would be afraid to oppose his will against the principles of natural justice, than in those of 500, who had it in their power to stamp the most barefaced depredations with the sanctions of law. He therefore yesterday morning set out for Dover on his return home.

By accounts from Gloucester we are told that Mrs. Gladwin, a lady who was coming home from Bengal, on account of her health, with two young children, and two female black servants, on board the Otterley, has, with her

two children, been poisoned by those slaves, who since their deaths have confessed the crime, and are now in irons on board the ship.

July 6. By letters from Paris we learn that the reform of 24,000 infantry, made in the year 1771, is ordered to be set aside, and directions given for the several regiments to be completed to their full complement. The same measures are likewise observed in respect of the cavalry and household troops. The Abbe de Terray has, it is said, remonstrated strongly against this step, and insists that a further reduction should take place instead of an augmentation.

It is currently reported that Mr. Pownall has accepted the government of New England, at the strong solicitation of administration, from principles the most praiseworthy, viz. that of restoring unanimity and harmony between our most gracious Sovereign and that loyal people.

Lord Dartmouth has appointed Capt. Roberts to go on an embassy to some of the Indian tribes on the continent of North America, in order to settle a very valuable branch of commerce.

It is a melancholy consideration that the linen and woollen manufactures from Great Britain and Ireland are both on the decline, and our national debt on the increase; the first of those manufactures having decreased at least five eighths, between March 1771 and March 1773, and the latter almost one third within the above period.

They write from Riga that fresh supplies of shipwrights are daily arriving there, and that the building and repairing of ships go on with the greatest assiduity.

The present Pope is one of the most striking examples of economy ever known amongst the potentates of Europe, allowing himself daily for his private table no more than seven paoli, or 3s. 6d. English money.

A correspondent says the conduct of the ministry is unpardonable, in leaving the valuable island of Jamaica in so shameful, defenceless a state as it has remained in for some years past, and more especially when we consider the great reason we have had to apprehend a war with the natural enemies of this country, who cannot be so blind to their own interest as to be insensible of the great advantage that might be derived from having the island in question in their own possession.

Yesterday an agreeable lady of large fortune at Rotherhithe, aged 90, was married to the apprentice of her late husband, aged 20.

July 6. Instead of selling 7500 chests of tea at the last sale, as the directors reckoned upon, it is well known that they did not dispose of more than 2000. Hence arises the deficiency of the 200,000l. which they will want next month.

Orders were sent on Tuesday to Portsmouth for several other ships to sail immediately, in order to join the fleet which is under the command of Admiral Spry, who is sailed for the Bay of Biscay, to watch the motions of the French and Spaniards.

It is said that commissions have been received here, within these ten days, to the amount of 120,000l. for goods, &c. proper for the American trade.

The King of Denmark, in order to keep pace with a tyrannical monarch of the north, has imposed a new duty of tonnage on all ships passing the Sound.

A few days ago six tons of new halfpence were shipped off on board the Renown, Capt. Roberts, at the Tower, for South Carolina.

A genteel indemnity, and gaol delivery, for crown prisoners, it is said, will soon take place, at the desire of a great personage.

Wednesday evening a person decently dressed, on foot, going over Finchley Common, was stopped by a single highwayman; but on his assuring him that he had but eight shillings, to bear his expenses to Coventry, the highwayman gave him five shillings.

The truth of the following may be depended on: Previous to his Majesty's leaving Portsmouth, presents of various kinds were made by the people, and accepted with great condescension by his Majesty. Amongst the persons anxious to display their loyalty, an honest fisherman, who thinking that he could not testify his respect in a better manner, as a proof of his allegiance, begged the King's acceptance of a lobster; his Majesty, with an affability peculiar to great minds, accepted the lobster, brought it home with him in the chaise, and he and his amiable consort supped upon it the same evening.

There is now living at Dunham, in Cheshire, the property of Peter Hodgkinson, a mare 33 years old, which foaled a fine filly on the 25th of May last.

The following very singular circumstance happened in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, the authenticity of which may be depended upon. One James Brown, mason, in Calder, lost his speech in a fever a great many years ago, and being seized with a fever about ten days since, he again recovered it. The nurse who waited on him, knowing him to have been dumb for fourteen years, was very much surprized upon his suddenly calling out to her to fetch him a drink. He continues to have the use of his speech, although the fever has not quite left him.

In the course of the debates on the second reading of the East India regulating bill in the house of lords, the Marquis of Rockingham, amongst a number of good arguments, in opposition to the bill, was singularly happy in the following: "One principal charge of delinquency, my Lords, that is held out against the proprietors of East India stock is, that from a deficiency of their cash, they have been obliged to petition parliament for a loan; if this be a crime, my Lords, with what face can the minister of this country ever ask of the public the like favour, without incurring the like imputation?" This was so palpable a hit, that even the lords in opposition, in the unguarded moment of conviction, cried out, "All fair! all fair!"

On Saturday afternoon last, some little time before a violent clap of thunder, a ball of fire, about the bigness of a kettle bowl, fell into the first partition of Scotland Yard, near Charing Cross, where it sent forth a rumbling noise like that of a load of stones. It then ascended, and fell down the chimneys of the Sun alchouse in the next division of the said yard, and bursting in the tap room with an explosion equal to that of a cannon, left the people, who were drinking there, without any hurt, but in a great

fright and amazement, amidst sparks of fire, and a disagreeable stench of sulphur and smoke. The landlord's son stood close to the fireplace, but the ball happily missed him.

An able statesman was heard to say that let the King of Prussia die when he may he would leave behind a greater character than any prince that history makes use of; being an elegant writer, a great general, and a subtle statesman. The alliance he is now cementing with the court of Petersburg, by the marriage of the daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt with the Duke of Russia, does honour to his political genius, being the surest means of securing his conquests to his posterity.

IN one of the morning papers of last week, Sir Watkin Lewes has given to the public his long expected relation of "the transactions in which he was concerned, respecting the important offices of mayor and sheriff." On which occasion Sir Watkin introduces this passage:

"I supported Mr. Wilkes in the court of aldermen, whom you wished to prefer to the chair, for which indefatigable pains have been taken to traduce and represent me as the tool of Mr. Wilkes, which I have never thought worth my notice, as I was conscious you knew it came from a wretch, who, like a mole under ground, is perpetually employed in undermining every good work."

This reflection has given rise to the following:
SIR WATKIN LEWES has received the following epistle from the Reverend Mr. Horne.

WATKIN LEWES.

Cecil Street, June 7, 1773.
THE REWARDS of VALOUR WELL BESTOWED;
Or, the RECREANT KNIGHTS.

"Sir Joseph beknighted, Sir Watkin beknighted,
His lady delighted; His lady delighted;
Sir Watkin befrighted, Sir Joseph befrighted,
His breeches be-t-d; His breeches be-t-d.
Sing Joseph and Watkin beknighted, befrighted;
Their ladies delighted, their breeches be-t-d.

Purley, near Croydon, Surry, June 5, 1773.

SIR KNIGHT,

THE above little *Jeu d'Esprit* was put into my hands a few days after you were knighted; which happened nearly at the same time when, from similar circumstances, Sir Joseph and yourself were supposed to be in the nasty pickle alluded to. The vanity, pomposity, futility, and insignificance, which mark both your characters, and which produced the above, were the reasons of my suppressing it. Harmless folly was never yet wounded by me; and therefore, when you complained to Mr. Oliver that I was the person who abused you in the papers, I took the first opportunity to tell you you were misinformed, and that I had never (except once) thought it worth my while to mention even your name. This condescension I suppose has raised your courage to put into your letter yesterday a base and false insinuation against me, corresponding with your former complaint, and therefore I am willing to understand it; and in return for your impudence, unprovoked by me, and in condescension to your gross stupidity, I tell you in plain terms—you are a scoundrel.

If you do not understand that term, which as long as I live I shall always use whenever your name or Mr. Wilkes's is mentioned, I am ready to give either you or Mr. Wilkes any explanation you please. It is near a quarter of a year since I resigned my living of Brentford; and as I have now no ecclesiastical employment whatever, my time is my own, and I am at liberty to attend any appointment you please to make.

I shall return to my house at Brentford early on Wednesday morning, when and where I shall be alone. We have very pleasant walks in our neighbourhood.

I am, Sir Knight,
With the utmost contempt for your title,
Your humble servant,
JOHN HORNE.

Received June 5, 1773,
from Mr. Tooke's servant.
Cecil Street.
WATKIN LEWES.

To the PRINTER.

I AM not obliged to rid the world of monsters, nor to cut the throat of every rascal who may be tired of his existence. The general opinion entertained of Mr. Horne by his countrymen, so happily expressed by the freeholders of Middlesex at their late meeting, who, with one voice, called him "scoundrel, liar, renegade," exempts me from the disagreeable task of retorting his illiberal language. One only service can remain for me to render Mr. Horne, and that is in my public capacity as sheriff; to conduct him with peculiar care to that fate his treachery so long has merited, and the public impatiently expect.

Cecil Street, June 7, 1773. WATKIN LEWES.

NEWPORT (Rhode Island) August 23.
The honourable the general assembly of this colony met here last week, when the Honourable Metcalf Bowler, Esquire, speaker of the lower house, read letters from the speakers of the assemblies of a number of the other colonies, concurring with the resolves, &c. lately entered into by the GLORIOUS HOUSE OF BURGESSSES OF VIRGINIA.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 16.
The Fly, Ashburn, from Liverpool, and the Prince George, Woodford, from London, are arrived in James river.

JOURNEYMEN
CABINETMAKERS,
who are well acquainted with their business, will meet with good encouragement by applying to me, in Williamsburg.
EDMUND DICKINSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 15, 1773.
STOLEN, or strayed, on Thursday night last, a bright bay horse, 9 years old, about 14 hands high, has a hanging mane, and short switch tail, a star in his forehead, is branded, though not plain; he paces, trots, and canters. Whoever brings him to me shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS.
EDWARD CHARLTON.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD
BY THE PRINTER HEREOF.

THE
VIRGINIA
ALMANACK
FOR THE
YEAR OF OUR LORD 1774:
BEING THE SECOND AFTER
BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR.

Containing the days of the week and month; remarkable days; changes of the weather; rising and setting of the sun; the place, rising, and setting of the moon; the southing of the seven stars; the aspects of the planets; length of the days and nights; eclipses, &c. also a list of his Majesty's council, and of the house of burgesses; a table of court days; and a list of the officers of his Majesty's customs. Likewise the following entertainment. A dissuative against libertinism; the folly of gaming; God considered as a father; a singular instance of affection between brutes; a very interesting story; an admonition to those who glory in seducing the fair; the unnatural son; the unfaithful depository; the industrious Roman; thoughts on travelling; a remarkable instance of royal humanity in King George the first; verses on friendship; the prudent wife; mutual forgiveness; description of roads; and a great number of JESTS and ANECDOTES, entirely new. Together with many pieces of POETRY, both new and entertaining.

By the celebrated Mr. RITTENHOUSE, Philomath.

INSPECTORS NOTES, &c.
May be had at this office as usual; where all persons may be supplied, on the shortest notice, with
BLANKS
OF EVERY
DENOMINATION.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 14, 1773.
THE PUBLIC HOSPITAL, established by an act of the General Assembly for the reception of idiots, lunatics, and other persons of unsound minds, being now completed, notice is hereby given that the court of directors will meet at the said hospital on Tuesday the 15th of October next, to receive all such persons as may be sent thereto, according to the directions of the said act, and that the court, for the same purpose, and the better ordering the general business of the hospital, will meet on the same day in every succeeding week, till further notice.

It is hoped that the magistrates in the several counties will in every instance distinguish between such persons as have no estates and those who are able to defray the whole or part of the expence of their support and maintenance as the law requires, and that none but such as are proper objects of the act of Assembly will be sent to the said hospital. By order of the court of directors.

JACOB BRUCE, Clerk.
To be SOLD, on the premises, on Saturday the 2d of October next, by virtue of a power of attorney to the subscriber,

A TRACT of LAND belonging to Mr. Thomas Booth, whereon he formerly lived, near Mr. Benjamin Hubbard's, in Caroline county, containing 233 acres, well situated for a little farm, with a comfortable dwellinghouse thereon, after some small repairs. Possession to be delivered the first of December, and credit allowed for the money, to be declared at the sale, provided bond and approved security be given to
EDMUND PENDLETON.

BEING desirous of paying every shilling that I am indebted, I will sell, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 26th of October next, on the premises, my plantation, commonly known by the name of PURTON, containing from 2500 to 3000 acres, and lies about six miles above Queen's Creek, on the north side of York river. Great part of the land is very fine, has abundance of good timber on it, consisting of red and white oak, pine, and some black walnut; also some hundred acres of fine marsh, most of which, with little trouble, may be made arable land. There is a mill on the said land, supplied by a constant stream. The times of payment to be as follow: One third next December, another third in April 1774, and the balance the succeeding October. Bond and good security will be expected; and an undoubted title will be made by
LEWIS BURWELL.

N. B. Those of my creditors that do not approve of the credit mentioned in the above advertisement, it is hoped they will be so kind as to acquaint me in time; for, notwithstanding the great loss I shall sustain, and particularly several children, whose dependence is entirely on what may hereafter be raised from my estate, two thirds of which being entailed, I will sell on any credit they shall think proper.
L. B.

FOR SALE,
A WATER GRIST MILL, on Joseph's swamp, about twelve miles from Petersburg; the is a well going mill, has great custom, and usually clears, by toll, near two hundred barrels of grain a year. Some time of credit will be allowed the purchaser. There are 200 acres of good corn land, and a fine swamp for a meadow, adjoining the mill, which I will also sell. If the mill cannot be sold to satisfaction, the will be rented, upon the most reasonable terms, for four years. Any person inclinable to purchase, or rent, are desired to apply to the subscriber, living near the mill.
SAMUEL TEMPLE.

To be SOLD, in Pittsylvania county, on both sides of Banister river,

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES OF
LAND.
For terms apply to the subscribers.
JOHN BURTON,
WILLIAM FINNEY.

All am desirous of discharging all the debts of the late Mr. William Drummond in the speediest manner, I purpose to sell the well known, beautiful, and convenient situation, **PORTO BELLO**. Whoever is inclinable to become a purchaser may know the terms by applying to my brother, John Tyler, who will be frequently in Williamsburg between this and Christmas. It may not be amiss to say that a third of the purchase money must be paid down on the delivery of the above place, which will be on the 1st of January next. This is thought necessary, because there are many young Negroes, which, if exposed to sale by execution, will sell to a great disadvantage. But I hope this rigorous method will not be prosecuted by those who have it directly in their power, as my integrity is pawned to do ample and immediate justice to every creditor.

RACHEL DRUMMOND.
All those indebted to the estate of Mr. Drummond are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against it are requested to make them known.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday the 21st instant (September) at Porto Bello, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

ALL the personal estate of the late William Drummond. The terms will be known on the day of sale.
RACHEL DRUMMOND.

VIRGINIA, &c.
By his Excellency the Right Honourable **JOHN** Earl of **DUNMORE**, his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the said colony and dominion, and Vice Admiral of the same:

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS I have received information that **JOSEPH RICHARDSON** stands charged on oath with being concerned in counterfeiting the **TREASURY NOTES** of Pennsylvania, and that a warrant had been issued to apprehend him, but that being exceedingly well mounted, he had eluded the pursuit of the officers, and was supposed to have gone to Baltimore, where he has dealt much lately in horses, and from whence he may probably come into this government: The said Joseph Richardson is about 43 years old, above 6 feet high, very stout, active, and resolute, of a fair complexion, with light brown hair, and well dressed, is smooth of speech, and sensible. And whereas I am also informed that **SAMUEL FORD**, who was committed to the goal of Morris county, in the colony of New Jersey, being charged as a principal offender in counterfeiting the paper currency of that government, has found means to break the said goal, and make his escape, and is supposed to be accompanied by one **JOHN KING**, who assisted him in making his escape, and absconded at the same time himself, being accused of the same crime. The said Samuel Ford and John King are described in an advertisement in the Pennsylvania Journal by Thomas Kinney, Sheriff of the county of Morris, a copy of which is also inserted in this paper: To the end, therefore, that such notorious offenders, who appear to be in confederacy with a considerable knot of villains, with no less views than to counterfeit the paper money of this whole continent, may not escape the punishment they so justly deserve, I do hereby, in his Majesty's name, strictly require and command all sheriffs, under-sheriffs, constables, and all other officers within this dominion, both civil and military, and all his Majesty's other liege people therein, to be aiding and assisting in apprehending and bringing to justice the said offenders, and to send immediate notice to me of what shall have been done therein.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the colony, this 9th day of September, 1773, and in the 13th year of his Majesty's reign,
DUNMORE.
GOD SAYS THE KING.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.
BROCK from Morris county goal the noted **SAMUEL FORD**, accused of, and committed to goal for, counterfeiting New Jersey PAPER CURRENCY. He is a well built fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has short brown curled hair, very red cheeks, and a remarkable dimple in his chin: is an artful fellow—with the serious and grave can put on the face of seriousness, religion, and gravity, and with the gay can behave with as much levity as any one. Had on, when he went away, a nankeen waistcoat and breeches, a brown coat, plain brown thread stockings, a good pair of shoes, and silver twisted buckles; it is supposed he has taken with him a suit of pale sky coloured blue cloaths, with a large silver twist gay button. In the year 1768 he was committed to goal in the city of New York, on suspicion of counterfeiting Jersey paper currency; since which, in the year 1771, he has been in England and Ireland, from whence he returned, in 1772, to Halifax, from thence to Boston, and so on to this place; and from that time to the day of apprehending him he lived in Morris county, but made frequent excursions to Philadelphia and New York, upon the business (it is supposed) of exchanging counterfeit money. It is suspected that one **John King**, late of Morris county, a square, well set fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with short brown coloured straight hair, full face, and rather dark complexion (also accused of making and counterfeiting money) is in company with said Ford, as he absconded at the same time, and gave Ford assistance in making his escape. The said John King has been frequently, within a few years past, at Philadelphia and Fort Augusta; and in the year 1770 and 1771 was at Mifflin, and served under the government of Pennsylvania, against the New England people. Whoever takes up said Ford, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that he may be had again, shall receive the above sum of 50l. and all reasonable charges; and whoever takes up said King, and brings him to me, or the gaoler of said county of Morris, shall receive a reward of 25l. and all reasonable charges. The above rewards shall be paid by me.

THOMAS KINNEY, High Sheriff of the county of Morris.
As this is a matter of very public consequence, all **PRINTERS** are desired to put this ADVERTISEMENT in their papers.

To be SOLD, by virtue of a deed in trust made to the subscriber, at Hanover courthouse, on Thursday the 7th of October next, for ready cash,

BULL FIELD,
a fine, rich tract of low grounds, and level land, containing about six hundred acres, and lies on the north fork of Pamunkey river, in the said county. There are good improvements on the land; but as I presume no person will purchase without first viewing it, a particular description is not necessary. At the same time will be sold, about thirty Virginia born **SLAVES**, for ready money.

JOHN HAWKINS.
At a court continued and held for Goochland county, July the 20th, 1773.

William Craig, plaintiff, against **John M'Donald**, defendant, } In chancery.
THE defendant having absconded and removed out of the colony of Virginia, and failing to enter his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the plaintiff's motion by his counsel, it is ordered by the court that the bill of the plaintiff be taken, as confessed, unless the defendant appear here, and answer thereto, within the space of three months from this court; and also that a copy of this order be fixed up at the front door of the courthouse, and at the church door of the parish of Trinity, in the county of Louisa, and likewise inserted in the Virginia gazette for two months successively.

VALENTINE WOOD, C. C.
TAKEN up, on Conway river, in Orange, a small white horse, branded on the near shoulder CB, and appears to be very old. Likewise a middle sized bay mare, about 7 years old, has a small bell on, branded on the near shoulder I, and on the near buttock B. Posted, and appraised, the horse to 3l. and the mare to 7l. 10s.
CHARLES TAYLOR.

WOOLLENS.
THE subscriber has now upon hand several bales of coarse woollens, properly assorted for a store, from 60l. to 80l. sterling value. Also a large quantity of coarse cloths and trimmings, in small bales, from 3s. 6d. to 12s. per yard sterling, which he intends selling by the bale, or retailing by the piece. I also expect more coarse woollens in very soon of all sorts. I sell at a low advance for cash, or short credit. Any person applying to me, at Mr. John Woodside's, in Norfolk, or at the general courts, may depend on being served to satisfaction.

JOHN STONEY.
WILLIAMSBURG, September 9, 1773.
INTEND to leave the **COLONY** shortly.
FRANCIS COX.

TAKEN up, in Spotsylvania, a red steer, about three years old, marked with a crop, slit, and underkeel, in the left ear, and a slit in the right, which seems to have been torn. Also a red and white steer, about three years old, with a white back and belly, mottled face, has a staple fork in each ear, and a white tail. Likewise one pale red and white cow and calf, with a crop and hole in each ear. Also another red and white cow, with a calf, has a staple fork in each ear, and some white in her face. The above cattle are appraised to 11l. 5s. **RICHARD BROOKE.**

E S S E X, August 23, 1773.
To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at **Tapahannock**, on **MONDAY** the 20th of September, being court day, ABOUT THIRTY THOUSAND WEIGHT OF **TOBACCO**, FOR READY CASH, BY THE SHERIFF.

To be RENTED for one year, and entered on at Christmas, **THE ORDINARY** now occupied by the subscriber at Todd's Bridge, in King & Queen county. The terms may be known by applying to me, on the premises.
BETTY TODD.

TAKEN up, near Aquia Run, four unmarked white ewes. Posted, and appraised to 1l. 12s.
JOHN MASON.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 4th of November next, before the **Raleigh tavern**, in Williamsburg,

THE exceeding fine **PLANTATION** and **TRACT** of **LAND** in Chesterfield county, at the falls of James river, belonging to the subscriber, which contains upwards of 2000 acres, and, on account of its richness and situation, is deservedly esteemed the most valuable in the colony, nay, equal to any in America. It is in good order for cropping, and about 250 acres will be sowed in wheat this fall; from which may be expected to be reaped at least 5000 bushels. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond and approved security to **W. BYRD**, and his **TRUSTEES.**

F O R S A L E,
A PARCEL OF EXCEEDING GOOD OZNABRIGS,
JUST IMPORTED;
for which credit will be allowed till the 25th of January next, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security. For particulars apply to the printer of this paper.—A merchant has by him about 100 hogheads of tobacco, passed at the inspections on York river, which he wants freight for to London immediately; any person having ship room for this quantity may be informed of the terms offered by the shipper on applying to the printer of this paper.

JUST imported, by the subscriber, a choice cargo of the best sorts of **ENGLISH LEATHER** for all manner of mens shoes and pumps, as also excellent **LONDON DRAWLEGS** for boots, which he will gladly accommodate any gentleman with. The subscriber returns his most grateful acknowledgments to all those who formerly favoured him with their custom, and hopes his past workmanship will merit a renewal of it; more especially as he is determined to make it his constant study, in every respect, to give satisfaction to all who may please to favour him with their commands.

GEORGE WILSON, & company.
Two or three **JOURNEYMEN**, who understand making of **BOOTS**, and mens **PLAIN** and **WOOD HEEL SHOES**, will meet with encouragement by applying to me, next door to Mr. Greenhow's store, in Williamsburg.

To be SOLD, for ready money, on the 25th of October next, at Fauquier courthouse (being court day) if fair, if not, the next fair day,

TWO tracts of **LAND** in the said county, on the Pignut Ridge, each tract containing 232 acres, adjoining the land of Capt. William Downing, and the lower part of each tract joins Broad Run, which is excellent for tobacco, and remarkably good for stock. These tracts are not more than a quarter of a mile distant from each other, within two miles of a good overhot mill, and convenient to church, courthouse, &c. and, from good authority, I am told, not above 30 miles from Quantico. No part of the above land is cleared. An undoubted right will be made the purchaser.

LINDSY OPIE.
Y O R K town, June 9, 1773.
THE subscribers being very solicitous to comply with the will of their testator, the late Honourable William Nelson, desire that all persons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as speedy payments as possible. Those who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately discharge the balances, are desired to give their bonds. This request is the more necessary, as most of the legacies bequeathed by the testator are to be paid in sterling money, and he has directed that his younger sons fortunes shall be placed out at interest upon undoubted securities, so soon as it can be done. Those who have any demands are desired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
HUGH NELSON,
RO. C. NICHOLAS.

TAKEN up, in Fauquier county, near the head of Goose Creek, a strawberry roan mare, branded on the near shoulder TW in a piece, has a small star in her forehead, about 4 feet 6 inches high, and appears to be about seven or eight years old. Posted, and appraised to 10l.

WILLIAM SEATON.
WHEREAS very little regard was paid to our late advertisement, relative to the estate of Mr. Thomas Hornsby, deceased, we do now acquaint those persons whom it may concern, that unless they do settle their respective debts due to the said estate with Joseph Hornsby, by the ensuing October General Court, they will be put into attorney's hands, with orders to commence suits, without respect to persons.

BEN: WALLER,
JOHN PRENTIS,
JOSEPH HORNSBY,
WILLIAM HORNSBY, } Executors.

HOBBS HOLE, August 23, 1773.
RUN away, last night, from the subscriber's mill, near this place, two convict servant men, imported, last spring, in the Justitia, Capt. Gray, viz. **PETER ROSE**, by trade a baker, born in Scotland, is a well looking man, about 5 feet 6 inches high, rather turned of 30 years of age, is very straight and well made, except his legs, which are small; he has a very sharp, artful countenance, light blue eyes, and light brown hair, cut short, speaks very slow and smooth, and is very plausible in his answers. He had on, and carried with him, a blue farnought jacket and blue cloth breeches, both with black horn buttons, and too large for him, a blue sailor's jacket, with small white buttons on both sides of the breast, a brown linen coat jacket, and long trowsers, the jacket with sleeves, one or two striped holland shirts, and as many of oznabrig, a cocked very sharp, coarse Glasgow made shoes, with square carved yellow buckles, one pair of white thread and one pair of grey worsted stockings. He has much the look of a sailor, and probably may endeavour to pass for one. **JOHN FARRELL**, by trade a cooper, born in Ireland, and has a good deal of the brogue; he is a sickly looking man, and pockpitted, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, his features are coarse, eyes blue, and his pretty light, and cut short, his legs seem to be swelled, he stoops a good deal, and walks badly. Had on, and carried with him, a blue farnought jacket, and blue cloth breeches, both too large for him, and with black horn buttons, the breeches tied at the knees with tape, a red and white striped cotton and linen jacket, with sleeves, double breasted, and the stripes across, a large new felt hat cocked behind, a black silk handkerchief tied round his neck, a pair of black and a pair of grey worsted stockings, new shoes, and square brass buckles, a brown linen coat jacket, and trowsers, and several striped holland and oznabrig shirts. They have both been whipped, a few days ago, for hogstealing, and their backs must still be sore. Whoever takes up the said runaways, and delivers them to the subscribers, shall have **THREE POUNDS** for each, if taken fifty miles from this place, **FIVE POUNDS**, if at a greater distance, or **TEN POUNDS** if out of the colony; and if secured in any other province, so as we may get them by sending for them, **FIVE POUNDS** reward for each.

M'CALL & SHEDDEN.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by **CLEMENTINA RIND**, at the **NEW PRINTING OFFICE**, on the Main Street. All Persons may be supplied with this **GAZETTE** at 12/6 per Year. **ADVERTISEMENTS** of a moderate Length are inserted for 3s. the first Week, and 2s. each Time after; and long ones in Proportion.